

Mitchell	Reichert	Snyder
Mollohan	Reyes	Space
Moore (KS)	Richardson	Speier
Moore (WI)	Rodriguez	Spratt
Moran (KS)	Roe (TN)	Stark
Moran (VA)	Rogers (AL)	Stearns
Murphy (CT)	Rogers (KY)	Stupak
Murphy (NY)	Rogers (MI)	Sullivan
Murphy, Patrick	Rooney	Sutton
Murphy, Tim	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Myrick	Roskam	Taylor
Nadler (NY)	Ross	Teague
Napolitano	Rothman (NJ)	Terry
Neal (MA)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Neugebauer	Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)
Norton	Rush	Thompson (PA)
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry
Nye	Ryan (WI)	Tiahrt
Oberstar	Sablan	Tiberi
Obey	Salazar	Tierney
Olson	Sánchez, Linda	Titus
Ortiz	T.	Tonko
Owens	Sanchez, Loretta	Towns
Pallone	Sarbanes	Tsongas
Pascrell	Scalise	Turner
Pastor (AZ)	Schakowsky	Upton
Paul	Schauer	Van Hollen
Paulsen	Schiff	Velázquez
Payne	Schmidt	Visclosky
Pence	Schock	Walden
Perlmutter	Schrader	Walz
Perriello	Schwartz	Wasserman
Peters	Scott (GA)	Schultz
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Watson
Petri	Sensenbrenner	Watt
Pierluisi	Serrano	Waxman
Pingree (ME)	Sestak	Weiner
Pitts	Shadegg	Welch
Platts	Shea-Porter	Westmoreland
Poe (TX)	Sherman	Whitfield
Polis (CO)	Shimkus	Wilson (OH)
Pomeroy	Shuler	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Shuster	Wittman
Price (GA)	Simpson	Wolf
Price (NC)	Sires	Woolsey
Putnam	Skelton	Wu
Quigley	Slaughter	Yarmuth
Rahall	Smith (NE)	Young (FL)
Rangel	Smith (TX)	
Rehberg	Smith (WA)	

## NOES—10

Broun (GA)	McClintock	Sessions
Burgess	Miller, Gary	Young (AK)
Flake	Rohrabacher	
Johnson, Sam	Royce	

## NOT VOTING—13

Barrett (SC)	Hoekstra	Smith (NJ)
Carney	Jackson Lee	Souder
Cole	(TX)	Wamp
Davis (AL)	Olver	Waters
Gingrey (GA)	Radanovich	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1831

Mr. GRIFFITH changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1830

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GARAMENDI) having assumed the chair, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5116) to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other pur-

poses, had come to no resolution thereon.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later in the week.

## LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY DISARMAMENT AND NORTHERN UGANDA RECOVERY ACT OF 2009

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1067) to support stabilization and lasting peace in northern Uganda and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army through development of a regional strategy to support multilateral efforts to successfully protect civilians and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army and to authorize funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, reconciliation, and transitional justice, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1067

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act of 2009”.

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) For over 2 decades, the Government of Uganda engaged in an armed conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda that led to the internal displacement of more than 2,000,000 Ugandans from their homes.

(2) The members of the Lord's Resistance Army used brutal tactics in northern Uganda, including mutilating, abducting and forcing individuals into sexual servitude and forcing a large number of children and youth in Uganda, estimated by the Survey for War Affected Youth to be over 66,000, to fight as part of the rebel force.

(3) The Secretary of State has placed the Lord's Resistance Army on the Terrorist Exclusion list pursuant to section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)), and LRA leader Joseph Kony has been designated a “specially designated global terrorist” pursuant to Executive Order 13224.

(4) In late 2005, according to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Lord's Resistance Army shifted their primary base of operations from

southern Sudan to northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and the rebels have since withdrawn from northern Uganda.

(5) Representatives of the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army began peace negotiations in 2006, mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan in Juba, Sudan, and signed the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement on August 20, 2006, which provided for hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people to return home in safety.

(6) After nearly 2 years of negotiations, representatives from the parties reached the Final Peace Agreement in April 2008, but Joseph Kony, the leader of the Lord's Resistance Army, refused to sign the Final Peace Agreement in May 2008 and his forces launched new attacks in northeastern Congo.

(7) According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Relief and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the new activity of the Lord's Resistance Army in northeastern Congo and southern Sudan since September 2008 has led to the abduction of at least 1,500 civilians, including hundreds of children, and the displacement of more than 540,000 people.

(8) In December 2008, the military forces of Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and southern Sudan launched a joint operation against the Lord's Resistance Army's bases in northeastern Congo, but the operation failed to apprehend Joseph Kony, and his forces retaliated with a series of new attacks and massacres in Congo and southern Sudan, killing an estimated 900 people in 2 months alone.

(9) Despite the refusal of Joseph Kony to sign the Final Peace Agreement, the Government of Uganda has committed to continue reconstruction plans for northern Uganda, and to implement those mechanisms of the Final Peace Agreement not conditional on the compliance of the Lord's Resistance Army.

(10) Since 2008, recovery efforts in northern Uganda have moved forward with the financial support of the United States and other donors, but have been hampered by a lack of strategic coordination, logistical delays, and limited leadership from the Government of Uganda.

## SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to work with regional governments toward a comprehensive and lasting resolution to the conflict in northern Uganda and other affected areas by—

(1) providing political, economic, military, and intelligence support for viable multilateral efforts to protect civilians from the Lord's Resistance Army, to apprehend or remove Joseph Kony and his top commanders from the battlefield in the continued absence of a negotiated solution, and to disarm and demobilize the remaining Lord's Resistance Army fighters;

(2) targeting assistance to respond to the humanitarian needs of populations in northeastern Congo, southern Sudan, and Central African Republic currently affected by the activity of the Lord's Resistance Army; and

(3) further supporting and encouraging efforts of the Government of Uganda and civil society to promote comprehensive reconstruction, transitional justice, and reconciliation in northern Uganda as affirmed in the Northern Uganda Crisis Response Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-283) and subsequent resolutions, including Senate Resolution 366, 109th Congress, agreed to February 2, 2006, Senate Resolution 573, 109th Congress, agreed to September 19, 2006, Senate Concurrent Resolution 16, 110th Congress, agreed to in the Senate March 1, 2007, and House Concurrent Resolution 80, 110th Congress, agreed to in the House of Representatives June 18, 2007.